persons have an opportunity to participate and provide input.

The assessment rates recommended by the Committees are derived by dividing anticipated expenses by expected shipments of limes and avocados (in bushels). Because those rates are applied to actual shipments, they must be established at rates which will produce sufficient income to pay the Committees' expected expenses. The recommended budgets and rates of assessment are usually acted upon by the Committees shortly before a season starts, and expenses are incurred on a continuous basis. Therefore, the budget and assessment rate approval must be expedited so that the Committees will have funds to pay their expenses.

The Florida Lime Administrative Committee met on December 14, 1994, and unanimously recommended 1995–96 expenses of $92,270. In comparison, the 1994–95 fiscal year expense amount was $92,197, which is $73 less in expenses than the amount recommended for this fiscal year.

The Committee also unimously recommended an assessment rate of $0.16 per 55-pound bushel of limes. The 1995–96 assessment rate remains unchanged from the previous fiscal year. Assessment income for 1995–96 is estimated to total $64,000 based on anticipated fresh domestic shipments of 400,000 bushels of limes. This, along with $2,500 in interest income, and a withdrawl of $25,770 from the Committee's reserve fund will be adequate to cover estimated expenses. Funds in the reserve at the end of the 1995–96 fiscal year are expected to be within the maximum permitted by the order of three fiscal years' expenses.

Major budget categories for 1995–96 are $34,000 for administrative staff salaries, $10,000 for research, $8,300 for compliance, and $7,300 for employee benefits.

The Avocado Administrative Committee also met on December 14, 1994, and unanimously recommended 1995–96 expenses of $107,570. In comparison, 1994–95 fiscal year expenses were $116,420, which is $8,850 more than the $107,570 recommended for this fiscal year.

An assessment rate of $0.16 per 55-pound bushel of avocados was also unanimously recommended by the Committee. The 1995–96 rate of assessment remains the same as the previous fiscal year. Assessment income for 1995–96 is estimated to total $112,000 based on anticipated fresh domestic shipments of 700,000 bushels of avocados. Assessment income, plus an additional $1,500 in interest income will provide sufficient funds to cover budgeted expenses. The Committee anticipates a reserve fund increase of $5,930 because assessment income is more than budgeted expenses. Funds in the reserve at the end of the 1995–96 fiscal year are within the maximum permitted by the order of three fiscal years' expenses.

Major budget categories for the 1995–96 are $34,000 for administrative staff salaries, $15,600 for compliance, $12,810 for insurance and bonds, and $10,000 for research.

While this action will impose some additional costs on handlers, the costs are in the form of uniform assessments on all handlers. Some of the additional costs may be passed on to producers. However, these costs will be offset by the benefits derived from the operation of the marketing orders. Therefore, the Administrator of the AMS has determined that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the Committees' recommendations, and other available information, it is found that this interim final rule, as hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it is also found and determined upon good cause that it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice prior to putting this rule into effect and that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this action until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** because: (1) The Committees need to have sufficient funds to pay their expenses which are incurred on a continuous basis; (2) the 1995–96 fiscal year begins on April 1, 1995, and the marketing orders require that the rate of assessment for the fiscal year apply to all assessable limes and avocados handled during the fiscal year; (3) handlers are aware of this action which was recommended by the Committees at public meetings; and (4) this interim final rule provides a 30-day comment period, and all comments timely received will be considered prior to finalization of this action.

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 911

Limes, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

7 CFR Part 915

Avocados, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR Parts 911 and 915 are amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for both 7 CFR Parts 911 and 915 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

Note: These sections will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

PART 911—LIMES GROWN IN FLORIDA

2. A new § 911.233 is added to read as follows:

§ 911.233 Expenses and Assessment rate.

Expenses of $92,270 by the Florida Lime Administrative Committee are authorized, and an assessment rate of $0.16 per 55-pound bushel of assessable limes is established for the 1995–96 fiscal year ending on March 31, 1996. Unexpended funds may be carried over as a reserve.

PART 915—AVOCADOS GROWN IN SOUTH FLORIDA

3. A new § 915.233 is added to read as follows:

§ 915.233 Expenses and Assessment rate.

Expenses of $107,570 by the Avocado Administrative Committee are authorized, and an assessment rate of $0.16 per 55-pound bushel of assessable avocados is established for the 1995–96 fiscal year ending on March 31, 1996. Unexpended funds may be carried over as a reserve.

Dated: February 8, 1995.

Sharon Bomer Lauritsen,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 95–3786 Filed 2–14–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

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7 CFR Part 985

[FV94–985–5FR]

Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Salable Quantities and Allotment Percentages for the 1995–96 Marketing Year

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule establishes the quantity of spearmint oil produced in the Far West, by class, that handlers may purchase from, or handle for, producers during the 1995–96 marketing year. The Spearmint Oil Administrative Committee (Committee), the agency responsible for local administration of the marketing order for spearmint oil produced in the Far

West, recommended this rule for the purpose of avoiding extreme fluctuations in supplies and prices, and thus help to maintain stability in the spearmint oil market.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 17, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert J. Curry, Northwest Marketing Field Office, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, 1220 S.W. Third Avenue, Room 369, Portland, Oregon 97204; telephone: (503) 326–2724; or Caroline C. Thorpe, Marketing Order Administration Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, Room 2525, South Building, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, D.C. 20090–6456; telephone: (202) 720–5127.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 985 [7 CFR Part 985], regulating the handling of spearmint oil produced in the Far West (Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and designated parts of California, Nevada, Montana, and Utah). This marketing order is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended [7 U.S.C. 601–674], hereinafter referred to as the Act.

The Department of Agriculture (Department) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This final rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. Under the provisions of the marketing order now in effect, salable quantities and allotment percentages may be established for classes of spearmint oil produced in the Far West. This final rule establishes the quantity of spearmint oil produced in the Far West, by class, that may be purchased from or handled for producers by handlers during the 1995–96 marketing year, which begins on June 1, 1995. This final rule will not preempt any state or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under section 608c(15)(A) of the Act, any handler subject to an order may file with the Secretary a petition stating that the order, any provision of the order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and request a modification of the order or to be exempted therefrom. A handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing the Secretary would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States in any district in which the handler is an inhabitant, or has his or her principal place of business, has jurisdiction in equity to review the Secretary's ruling on the petition, provided a bill in equity is filed not later than 20 days after date of the entry of the ruling.

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility.

There are 8 spearmint oil handlers subject to regulation under the marketing order and approximately 260 producers of spearmint oil in the regulated production area. Of the 260 producers, approximately 160 producers hold Class 1 (Scotch) oil allotment base, and approximately 145 producers hold Class 3 (Native) oil allotment base. Small agricultural service firms are defined by the Small Business Administration [13 CFR 121.601] as those having annual receipts of less than $5,000,000, and small agricultural producers have been defined as those whose annual receipts are less than $500,000. A minority of producers and handlers of Far West spearmint oil may be classified as small entities.

The Far West spearmint oil industry is characterized by producers whose farming operations generally involve more than one commodity and whose income from farming operations is not exclusively dependent on the production of spearmint oil. The U.S. production of spearmint oil is concentrated in the Far West, primarily Washington, Idaho, and Oregon (part of the area covered by the marketing order). Spearmint oil is also produced in the Midwest. The production area covered by the marketing order accounts for approximately 75 percent of the annual U.S. production of spearmint oil.

Pursuant to authority contained in §§ 985.50, 985.51, and 985.52 of the marketing order, the Committee recommended the salable quantities and allotment percentages for the 1995–96 marketing year at its October 5, 1994, meeting. The Committee recommended the establishment of a salable quantity and allotment percentage for Scotch spearmint oil by a unanimous vote, and a seven to one vote, respectively. The member voting in opposition favored the establishment of a higher salable quantity that would have resulted in a higher allotment percentage. The Committee also recommended the establishment of a salable quantity and allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil by a unanimous vote.

This final rule establishes a salable quantity of 908,531 pounds and an allotment percentage of 51 percent for Scotch spearmint oil, and a salable quantity of 906,449 pounds and an allotment percentage of 46 percent for Native spearmint oil. This rule limits the amount of spearmint oil that handlers may purchase from, or handle for, producers during the 1995–96 marketing year, which begins on June 1, 1995. Salable quantities and allotment percentages have been placed into effect each season since the marketing order's inception in 1980.

The salable quantity and allotment percentage for each class of spearmint oil for the 1995–96 marketing year is based upon the Committee's recommendations and the following data and estimates:

(1) Class 1 (Scotch) Spearmint Oil

(A) Estimated carry-in on June 1, 1995—57,325 pounds. This number is derived by subtracting the estimated 1994–95 marketing year trade demand of 900,000 pounds from the revised 1994–95 marketing year total available supply of 957,325 pounds.

(B) Estimated trade demand (domestic and export) for the 1995–96 marketing year—950,000 pounds. This number is an estimate that takes into account the average of total annual sales made between 1980 and 1993, handler estimates, and information provided by producers and buyers.

(C) Salable quantity required from 1995–96 regulated production—892,675 pounds. This number is the difference between the estimated 1995–96 marketing year trade demand and the estimated carry-in on June 1, 1995.

(D) Total allotment base for the 1995–96 marketing year—1,781,433 pounds.

(E) Computed allotment percentage—50.1 percent. This percentage is computed by dividing the required salable quantity by the total allotment base.

(F) Recommended allotment percentage—51 percent.

(G) The Committee's recommended salable quantity—908,531 pounds.

(2) Class 3 (Native) Spearmint Oil

(A) Estimated carry-in on June 1, 1995—156,733 pounds. This number is derived by subtracting the estimated 1994–95 marketing year trade demand of 1,150,000 pounds from the revised 1994–95 marketing year total available supply of 1,306,733 pounds.

(B) Estimated trade demand (domestic and export) for the 1995–96 marketing year—1,050,000 pounds. This number is an estimate based on the average of total annual sales made between 1980 and 1993, handler estimates, and information provided by producers and buyers.

(C) Salable quantity required from 1995–96 regulated production—893,267 pounds. This number is the difference between the estimated 1995–96 marketing year trade demand and the estimated carry-in on June 1, 1995.

(D) Total allotment base for the 1995–96 marketing year—1,970,542 pounds.

(E) Computed allotment percentage—45.3 percent. This percentage is computed by dividing the required salable quantity by the total allotment base.

(F) Recommended allotment percentage—46 percent.

(G) The Committee's recommended salable quantity—906,449 pounds.

The salable quantity is the total quantity of each class of oil which handlers may purchase from or handle on behalf of producers during a marketing year. Each producer is allotted a share of the salable quantity by applying the allotment percentage to the producer's allotment base for the applicable class of spearmint oil.

The Committee's recommended salable quantities of 908,531 pounds and 906,449 pounds, and allotment percentages of 51 percent and 46 percent for Scotch and Native spearmint oils, respectively, are based on anticipated 1995–96 marketing year supply and trade demand.

The recommended salable quantity and allotment percentage for Native spearmint oil reflects the Committee's expectation that demand during the 1995–96 marketing year will approximate the demand initially anticipated for the 1994–95 marketing year. On the other hand, the relatively higher recommended salable quantity and allotment percentage for Scotch spearmint oil for the 1995–96 marketing year demonstrates that the Committee is concerned with the increasing Scotch spearmint oil production both inside and outside the marketing order production area, and the industry's desire to maintain a significant share of the North American market.

These salable quantities are not expected to cause a shortage of spearmint oil supplies. Any unanticipated or additional market demand for spearmint oil which may develop during the marketing year can be satisfied by an increase in the salable quantity. Both Scotch and Native spearmint oil producers who produce more than their annual allotments during the 1994–95 season may transfer such excess spearmint oil to a producer with spearmint oil production less than his or her annual allotment or put it into the reserve pool.

This regulation, as adopted, will be similar to those which have been issued in prior seasons. Costs to producers and handlers resulting from this final action are expected to be offset by the benefits derived from improved returns.

The establishment of these salable quantities and allotment percentages allows for anticipated market needs based on historical sales, changes and trends in production and demand, and information available to the Committee. Adoption of this final rule also provides spearmint oil producers with information on the amount of oil which should be produced for next season.

The proposed rule concerning this action was published in the December 15, 1994, **Federal Register** [59 FR 64624], with a 30-day comment period ending January 17, 1995. No comments were received.

Based on available information, the Administrator of the AMS has determined that the issuance of this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

After consideration of all relevant matter presented, including the information and recommendations submitted by the committee and other available information, it is hereby found that this rule, as hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 985

Marketing agreements, Oils and fats, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Spearmint oil.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 7 CFR Part 985 is amended as follows:

PART 985—SPEARMINT OIL PRODUCED IN THE FAR WEST

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR Part 985 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

2. A new section 985.214 is added to read as follows:

Note: This section will not appear in the annual Code of Federal Regulations.

§ 985.214 Salable quantities and allotment percentages—1995–96 marketing year.

The salable quantity and allotment percentage for each class of spearmint oil during the marketing year beginning on June 1, 1995, shall be as follows:

(a) Class 1 (Scotch) oil—a salable quantity of 908,531 pounds and an allotment percentage of 51 percent.

(b) Class 3 (Native) oil—a salable quantity of 906,449 pounds and an allotment percentage of 46 percent.

Dated: February 8, 1995.

Sharon Bomer Lauritsen,

Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 95–3785 Filed 2–14–95; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

12 CFR Part 32

[Docket No. 95–03]

RIN 1557–AA72

Lending Limits

AGENCY: Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is comprehensively revising its rules governing national bank lending limits as part of its Regulation Review Program. The final rule amends, clarifies, and reorganizes the OCC's lending limit rules.

The final rule eliminates inefficient and unduly burdensome regulatory requirements and refocuses the lending limit rules on the areas of greatest safety and soundness concern. The new rule enhances the ability of national banks to lend while protecting against situations where excessive loans to a borrower or related borrowers present safety and soundness concerns.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 17, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William C. Kerr, National Bank Examiner, or Frank R. Carbone, National Bank Examiner, Credit and Management Policy, (202) 874–5170; P. Moni SenGupta, Attorney Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, (202) 874–5090; Aline J. Henderson, Senior Attorney, or Laura G. Goldman, Attorney, Bank Activities and Structure Division, (202) 874–5300; Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 250 E St. SW, Washington, D.C. 20219.